

<div>Ventilation and Secondhand Smoke</div> <div>rev 6 Aug 04</div>				
Subject	Title	Objective	Conclusion	Source
Promoting ventilation as alternative to SHS restrictions	Tobacco industry efforts to present ventilation as an alternative to smoke-free environments in North America	To describe how the tobacco industry developed a network of consultants to promote ventilation as a "solution" to secondhand smoke (SHS) in the USA.	While the tobacco industry and its consultants have gone to considerable lengths to promote the tobacco industry's ventilation "solution", this strategy has had limited success in the USA, probably because, in the end, it is simpler, cheaper, and healthier to end smoking. Tobacco control advocates need to continue to educate policymakers about this fact, particularly in regions where this strategy has been more effective.	<i>Tobacco Control</i> 2004; <b>13</b> :i41 <a href="http://tc.bmjournals.com/search.dtl">http://tc.bmjournals.com/search.dtl</a>
SHS and Ventilation	Implications of ASHRAE's Guidance on Ventilation for Smoking-Permitted Areas	To review current ASHRAE (American Society of Heating, Refrigeration and Air Conditioning Engineers) position on SHS and ventilation.	The authors (Glantz & Schick) recommend that ASHRAE adopt language, along with other changes, from their Board of Directors on June 25, 2002 that "There is evidence that acceptable air quality cannot be achieved where smoking is permitted.	ASHRAE Journal, March 2004 <a href="http://www.ashrae.org/content/ASHRAE/ASHRAE/PDF/20042258323_326.pdf">http://www.ashrae.org/content/ASHRAE/ASHRAE/PDF/20042258323_326.pdf</a>
Effectiveness of no-smoking areas	Designated "no smoking" areas provide from partial to no protection from environmental tobacco smoke	To determine the efficacy of designated "no smoking" areas in the hospitality industry as a means of providing protection from environmental tobacco smoke (ETS), and whether certain design features assist in achieving this end.	Provision of designated "no smoking" areas in licensed (gaming) clubs in New South Wales, Australia, provides, at best, partial protection from ETS—typically about a 50% reduction in exposure. The protection afforded is less than users might reasonably have understood and is not comparable with protection afforded by prohibiting smoking on the premises.	<i>Tobacco Control</i> 2004; <b>13</b> :17-22 <a href="http://tc.bmjournals.com/search.dtl">http://tc.bmjournals.com/search.dtl</a>
Effectiveness of segregating smoking into rooms at airports	Airport Smoking Rooms Don't Work	To document tobacco industry involvement in thwarting enactment of a smoke-free airport policy at Lambert-St Louis International Airport (Lambert Airport) in the 1990s; and to test whether smoking rooms at Lambert Airport protect non-smokers from exposure to secondhand tobacco smoke (SHS) in adjacent non-smoking areas.	This study shows that airport smoking rooms expose non-smokers in adjacent non-smoking areas to a significant concentration of nicotine vapour from SHS.	<i>Tobacco Control</i> 2004; <b>13</b> :i37 <a href="http://tc.bmjournals.com/search.dtl">http://tc.bmjournals.com/search.dtl</a>

Ventilation impact on SHS in pubs and bars	The effects of smoking status and ventilation on environmental tobacco smoke concentrations in public areas of UK pubs and bars	To investigate the effects of smoking area status and ventilation on ETS concentrations	This study indicates that although ETS levels are lower in non-smoking sections and signs will assist customers in reducing their exposure, some exposure will still occur because ETS was detected in non-smoking areas. Existing ventilation provision was not effective in reducing exposure and signs advertising ventilated premises may be misleading to customers.	Atmospheric Environment; Volume 37 (23) July 2003 <a href="http://www.sciencedirect.com/science?_ob=JournalURL&amp;_cdi=6055&amp;_auth=y&amp;_acct=C000050221&amp;_version=1&amp;_urlVersion=0&amp;_userid=10&amp;md5=a4af4223bac26622c104bdf92c19336e">http://www.sciencedirect.com/science?_ob=JournalURL&amp;_cdi=6055&amp;_auth=y&amp;_acct=C000050221&amp;_version=1&amp;_urlVersion=0&amp;_userid=10&amp;md5=a4af4223bac26622c104bdf92c19336e</a>
Ventilation systems and their use/promotion in the hospitality industry	Can Ventilation Control Secondhand Smoke in the Hospitality Industry	To analyze the document "Proceedings of the Workshop on Ventilation Engineering Controls for Environmental Tobacco Smoke in the Hospitality Industry" sponsored by OSHA and the American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists.	Despite scientific evidence as to the dangers of SHS, the tobacco industry continues to deny risks of exposure, oppose smoking bans, promote ventilation as a panacea for SHS control and works to continue a laissez-faire attitude about smoking in the hospitality industry. Smoking bans remain the only viable control measure to ensure workers and patrons of the hospitality industry are protected from exposure.	Repace & Associates Inc; June 2000 <a href="http://www.dhs.ca.gov/tobacco/documents/FedOHSHAets.pdf">http://www.dhs.ca.gov/tobacco/documents/FedOHSHAets.pdf</a>